

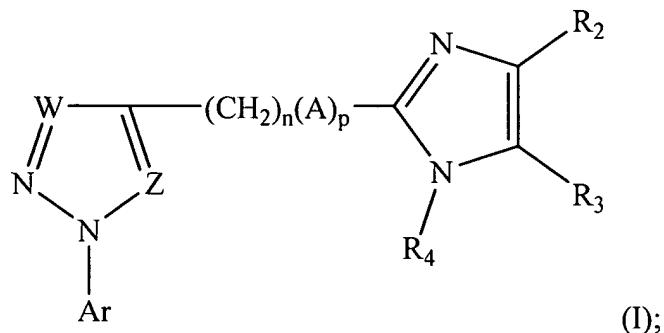
IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-2, 8-9, 11-12, 14, and 20 have been amended. All of the pending claims are presented below. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application. Please enter these claims as amended.

Listing of the Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method for deterring ticks from infesting an animal, the method comprising:

administering a haloarylpyrazole to the animal prior to exposure of the animal to ticks, wherein the haloarylpyrazole corresponds in structure to formula (I):



Ar is 2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl or 2-nitro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl;

A is S(O)_m, CH=CH, O, or NH;

as to W and Z:

W is N, and Z is CR⁵; or

W is CR¹, and Z is N or CR⁵;

R¹ is hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, halogen, or R²⁰S(O)_q;

R² and R³ are hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, aryl, cyano, halogen, nitro, YR²⁰, S(O)₂NR⁸R⁹, CHO, NR⁸R⁹, or CYNR⁸R⁹;

R⁴ is hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, acyl, or

optionally substituted alkoxy carbonyl;

R⁵ is hydrogen, alkyl, optionally substituted amino, or halogen;

R⁸ and R⁹ are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, acyl, or aryl;

R²⁰ is optionally substituted alkyl;

Y is O or S;

m is zero, 1, or 2;

p is zero or 1;

n is zero, 1, or 2;

q is zero, 1, or 2;

any alkyl, alkoxy, or alkylthio comprises 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

any alkenyl or alkynyl comprises 2 to 5 carbon atoms;

any alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkenyl, or alkynyl portion of a substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkenyl, or alkynyl is substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, YR²⁰, dihalocyclopropyl, cyano, nitro, optionally substituted amino, acyloxy, and aryl;

any aryl is phenyl optionally substituted by halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, haloalkylthio, haloalkylsulphonyl, cyano, or nitro;

any acyl is alkanoyl comprising 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkylsulphonyl, or haloalkylsulphonyl;

any optionally substituted amino is NR⁸R⁹; and

R⁴ is not alkyl when:

W is CR¹,

Z is CR⁵, and

n and p are both zero;

thus deterring ticks from infesting the animal.

2. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the haloarylpyrazole is 5-chloro-1-(2, 6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-(4,5-dicyano-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-methyl-1-H pyrazole.

3. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the haloarylpyrazole is administered systemically to the animal.

4. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the haloarylpyrazole is administered orally to the animal.

5. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the haloarylpyrazole is administered as a tablet to the animal.

6. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the animal is a dog or cat.

7. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the haloarylpyrazole is administered in an initial dose of 4 mg/kg bodyweight of the animal, followed by weekly administration of doses of 2 mg/kg bodyweight of the animal.

8. (Currently amended) A method for deterring ticks from infesting an animal, wherein the method comprises:

orally administering to the animal, prior to exposure of the animal to ticks, an initial dose of 4 mg of 5-chloro-1-(2,6-dichloro-4 trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-(4,5-dicyano-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-methyl-1-H pyrazole per kg bodyweight of the animal, followed by weekly oral administration of 2 mg doses of 5-chloro-1-(2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-(4,5-dicyano-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-methyl-1-H pyrazole per kg bodyweight of the animal; thus

deterring ticks from infesting the animal.

9. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 8, wherein 5-chloro-1-(2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-(4,5-dicyano-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-methyl-1-H pyrazole is administered as a tablet.

10. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 8, wherein the animal is a dog.

11. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 2, wherein the 5-chloro-1-(2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-(4,5-dicyano-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-methyl-1-H pyrazole is administered systemically to the animal.

12. (Currently amended) A method for deterring ticks from infesting an animal, the method comprising:

orally administering a haloarylpyrazole to the animal prior to exposure of the animal to ticks, thus

~~deterring ticks from infesting the animal, wherein the haloarylpyrazole is 5-chloro-1-(2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-(4,5-dicyano-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-methyl-1-H pyrazole, and wherein the 5-chloro-1-(2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-(4,5-dicyano-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-methyl-1-H pyrazole is administered orally to the animal, thus deterring ticks from infesting the animal.~~

13. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 2, wherein the animal is a dog or cat.

14. (Currently amended) A method for deterring ticks from infesting an animal, the method comprising:

administering, to the animal prior to exposure of the animal to ticks, 5-chloro-1-(2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-(4,5-dicyano-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-methyl-1-H pyrazole in an initial dose of 4 mg/kg bodyweight of the animal, followed by weekly administration of doses of 2 mg/kg bodyweight of the animal, thus deterring ticks from infesting the animal.

15. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the animal is a dog or cat.

16. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the haloarylpyrazole is administered in an initial dose of 4 mg/kg bodyweight of the animal, followed by weekly administration of doses of 2 mg/kg bodyweight of the animal.

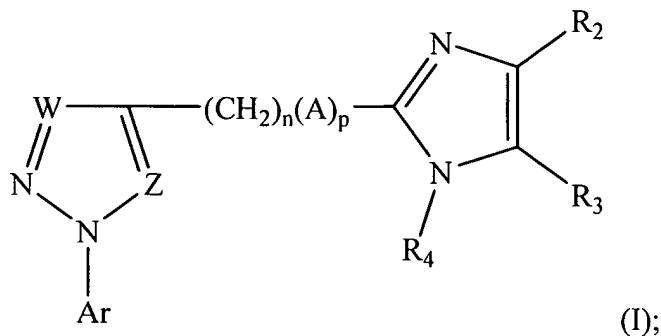
17. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein the animal is a dog or cat.

18. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 5, wherein the animal is a dog or cat.

19. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 9, wherein the animal is a dog.

20. (Currently amended) A method for deterring ticks from infesting an uninfested animal, the method comprising:

administering a haloarylpyrazole to the uninfested animal prior to exposure of the animal to ticks, wherein the haloarylpyrazole corresponds in structure to formula (I):



Ar is 2,6-dichloro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl or 2-nitro-4-trifluoromethylphenyl;

A is S(O)_m, CH=CH, O, or NH;

as to W and Z:

W is N, and Z is CR⁵; or

W is CR¹, and Z is N or CR⁵;

R¹ is hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, halogen, or R²⁰S(O)_q;

R² and R³ are hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, aryl, cyano, halogen, nitro, YR²⁰, S(O)₂NR⁸R⁹, CHO, NR⁸R⁹, or CYNR⁸R⁹;

R⁴ is hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, acyl, or optionally substituted alkoxy carbonyl;

R⁵ is hydrogen, alkyl, optionally substituted amino, or halogen;

R⁸ and R⁹ are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, acyl, or aryl;

R²⁰ is optionally substituted alkyl;

Y is O or S;

m is zero, 1, or 2;

p is zero or 1;

n is zero, 1, or 2;

q is zero, 1, or 2;

any alkyl, alkoxy, or alkylthio comprises 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

any alkenyl or alkynyl comprises 2 to 5 carbon atoms;

any alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkenyl, or alkynyl portion of a substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkenyl, or alkynyl is substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, YR²⁰, dihalocyclopropyl, cyano, nitro, optionally substituted amino, acyloxy, and aryl;

any aryl is phenyl optionally substituted by halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, haloalkylthio, haloalkylsulphonyl, cyano, or nitro;

any acyl is alkanoyl comprising 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkylsulphonyl, or haloalkylsulphonyl;

any optionally substituted amino is NR⁸R⁹; and

R⁴ is not alkyl when:

W is CR¹,

Z is CR⁵, and

n and p are both zero;

thus deterring ticks from infesting the uninfested animal.